

# Bactrim®

## in recurrent urinary tract infection



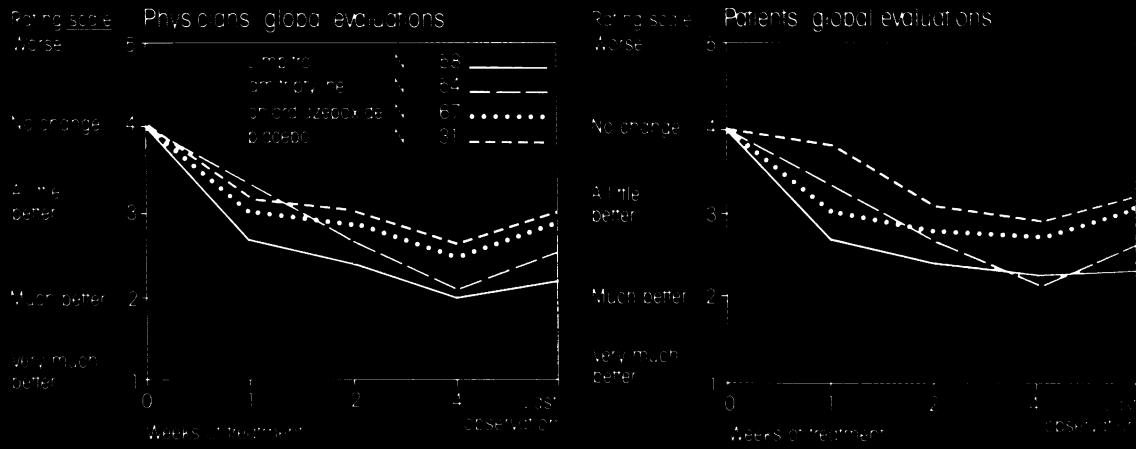
### attacks pathogens from site to soul

Bactrim continues to demonstrate high clinical effectiveness in recurrent urinary tract infections. Bactrim reaches effective levels in urine, renal tissue<sup>1</sup>...the trimethoprim component diffuses into vaginal secretions in bactericidal concentrations<sup>1</sup>...and in the fecal flora, Bactrim effectively suppresses Enterobacteriaceae<sup>1,2</sup> with little reported emergence of resistant organisms.

In anxious depression

# A special quality of relief

Improvement with Limbitrol compared to other regimens in a study of 210 patients



#### References:

1. Feighner JP, et al. *Psychopharmacology*, 61:217-225, Mar 22, 1979.
2. Data on file, Medical Department, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.

#### LIMBITROL® TABLETS Tranquillizer—Antidepressant Before prescribing, please consult complete product information, a summary of which follows:

**Indications:** Relief of moderate to severe depression associated with moderate to severe anxiety.

**Contraindications:** Known hypersensitivity to benzodiazepines or tricyclic antidepressants. Do not use with monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors or within 14 days following discontinuation of MAO inhibitors since hypertensive crises, severe convulsions and deaths have occurred with concomitant use; then initiate cautiously, gradually increasing dosage until optimal response is achieved. Contraindicated during acute recovery phase following myocardial infarction.

**Warnings:** Use with great care in patients with history of urinary retention or angle-closure glaucoma. Severe constipation may occur in patients taking tricyclic antidepressants and anticholinergic-type drugs. Closely supervise cardiovascular patients. (Arrhythmias, sinus tachycardia and prolongation of conduction time reported with use of cyclic antidepressants, especially high doses. Myocardial infarction and stroke reported with use of this class of drugs.) Caution patients about possible combined effects in alcohol and other CNS depressants and against hazardous occupations requiring complete mental alertness (e.g., operating machinery, driving).

**Usage In Pregnancy:** Use of minor tranquilizers during the first trimester should almost always be avoided because of increased risk of congenital malformations as suggested in several studies. Consider possibility of pregnancy when instituting therapy; advise patients to discuss therapy if they intend to or do become pregnant. Due to physical and psychological dependence to chlorzepoxide have been reported rarely, use caution in administering Limbitrol to addiction-prone individuals or those who might increase dosage; withdrawal symptoms following discontinuation of either component alone have been reported (nausea, headache and malaise for amitriptyline; symptoms [including convulsions] similar to those of barbiturate withdrawal for chlordiazepoxide).

**Cautions:** Use with caution in patients with a history of seizures, in hyperthyroid patients or those on thyroid medication, and in patients with impaired renal or hepatic function. Because of the possibility of suicide in depressed patients, do not permit easy access to large quantities in these patients. Periodic liver function tests and blood counts are recommended during prolonged treatment. Amitriptyline component may block action of guanethidine and similar antihypertensives. Concomitant use with other chotropic drugs has not been evaluated; sedative effects may be additive. Discontinue several days before surgery. Limit concomitant administration of ECT to essential.

**Initial treatment.** See Warnings for precautions about pregnancy. Limbitrol should not be taken during the nursing period. Not recommended in children under 12. In the elderly and debilitated, limit to smallest effective dosage to preclude ataxia, oversedation, confusion or anticholinergic effects.

**Adverse Reactions:** Most frequently reported are those associated with either component alone: drowsiness, dry mouth, constipation, blurred vision, dizziness and bloating. Less frequently occurring reactions include vivid dreams, impotence, tremor, confusion and nasal congestion. Many depressive symptoms including anorexia, fatigue, weakness, restlessness and lethargy have been reported as side effects of both Limbitrol and amitriptyline. Granulocytopenia, jaundice and hepatic dysfunction have been observed rarely.

The following list includes adverse reactions not reported with Limbitrol but requiring consideration because they have been reported with one or both components or closely related drugs:

**Cardiovascular:** Hypotension, hypertension, tachycardia, palpitations, myocardial infarction, arrhythmias, heart block, stroke.

**Psychiatric:** Euphoria, apprehension, poor concentration, delusions, hallucinations, hypomania and increased or decreased libido.

**Neurologic:** Incoordination, ataxia, numbness, tingling and paresthesias of the extremities, extrapyramidal symptoms, syncope, changes in EEG patterns.

**Anticholinergic:** Disturbance of accommodation, paralytic ileus, urinary retention, dilation of urinary tract.

**Allergic:** Skin rash, urticaria, photosensitivity, edema of face and tongue, pruritus.

**Hematologic:** Bone marrow depression including agranulocytosis, eosinophilia, purpura, thrombocytopenia.

**Gastrointestinal:** Nausea, epigastric distress, vomiting.

**Anorexia, stomatitis, peculiar taste, diarrhea, black tongue.**  
**Endocrine:** Testicular swelling and gynecomastia in the male, breast enlargement, galactorrhea and minor menstrual irregularities in the female and elevation and lowering of blood sugar levels.

**Other:** Headache, weight gain or loss, increased perspiration, urinary frequency, mydriasis, jaundice, alopecia, parotid swelling.

**Overdosage:** Immediately hospitalize patient suspected of having taken an overdose. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive. I.V. administration of 1 to 3 mg physostigmine salicylate has been reported to reverse the symptoms of amitriptyline poisoning. See complete product information for manifestation and treatment.

**Dosage:** Individualize according to symptom severity and patient response. Reduce to smallest effective dosage when satisfactory response is obtained. Larger portion of daily dose may be taken at bedtime. Single h.s. dose may suffice for some patients. Lower dosages are recommended for the elderly.

Limbitrol 10-25, initial dosage of three to four tablets daily in divided doses, increased to six tablets or decreased to two tablets daily as required. Limbitrol 5-12.5, initial dosage of three to four tablets daily in divided doses, for patients who do not tolerate higher doses.

**How Supplied:** White, film-coated tablets, each containing 10 mg chlordiazepoxide and 25 mg amitriptyline (as the hydrochloride salt) and blue, film-coated tablets, each containing 5 mg chlordiazepoxide and 12.5 mg amitriptyline (as the hydrochloride salt)—bottles of 100 and 500; Tel-E-Dose® packages of 100, available in trays of 4 reverse-numbered boxes of 25, and in boxes containing 10 strips of 10; Prescription Paks of 50.

 ROCHE PRODUCTS INC.  
Manati, Puerto Rico 00701

In moderate depression and anxiety

# Limbitrol® IV

Tablets 5-12.5 each containing 5 mg chlordiazepoxide and 12.5 mg amitriptyline (as the hydrochloride salt)

Tablets 10-25 each containing 10 mg chlordiazepoxide and 25 mg amitriptyline (as the hydrochloride salt)

# Something happens

- More symptoms relieved more rapidly
- Fewer dry mouth side effects\*
- Anxiety and depressive symptoms relieved without a phenothiazine

\*All patients should be cautioned about driving, drinking alcohol, or performing hazardous tasks during therapy.

In anxious depression

# Limbital<sup>®</sup><sub>IV</sub>

**Tablets 5-12.5** each containing 5 mg chlordiazepoxide and 12.5 mg amitriptyline (as the hydrochloride salt)

**Tablets 10-25** each containing 10 mg chlordiazepoxide and 25 mg amitriptyline (as the hydrochloride salt)